#### 3musements, ac.

BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth FIFTH-AVE, THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth-ve.-This Keening at &-" New Way to Pay Old Debte."

FRENCH THEATER, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening vening at 8.—Boglish Drama: "Lendon," Miss Clara Jennings. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—This Evening at S.—Grand rogramme. All Ben Abdallah Troope of Beilouin Arabs. Equestrianism. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—" The Fire-

OLYMPIC THEATER.-This Evening at 8.-Yankee SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—This Evening.—Mis-

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-ave.— This Day and Evening—Exhibition of "The Nine Muses." STEINWAY HALL.—This Evening.—Concert by the THE TAMMANY .- This Evening at 8 .- The Han-

WALLACK'S THEATER, -This Evening at 8,-WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.-YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. - This Evening. -- Concert. Miss Kellogg, Nettle Sterling Manager.

GOUGH: Cooper Institute—"Peculiar People."

#### Business Botices.

### WILL DORMAN B. EATON ANSWER?

Siz: In your paper of this morning you seem to eaders that Mesers. Eaton and Tailer have brought a new suit against the Eric Company, and are seeking to protect its interests against the officers who have just been unanimously elected by the stockholders to manage its concerns. How far Mr. Eaton is likely to manage for the interests of the stockholders and the public may be seen when be an-swers the questions I put to him last December, which he has not yet found time to do. I annex the questions, for the special information of yourself and the public:

First: Did not Mr. Eaton, while he was the general counsel of the Eric Railway Company, enter into a speculation in the Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittshurgh Railroad, taking therein an interest of \$10,000, and assigning half to his partner?

augming hast to me partner?

Second: Did not the persons engaged in that speculation buy up the
Bradforn Road and all its bonds, with trifling exceptions, for about

Third: Dut they not find that the speculation would be disastrous unless they could put it off upon the Eric Railway Company?

Fourth: Dut they not issue \$2.000.000 of Roads in the name of the Bradford Company to D. B. Eston as Trustee?

Sradford Company to D. B. Eston as Trustee?

Fifth: Did not the Bric Company lease the Bradford Road for 499 cars, agreeing to pay the \$2,000,000 of bends?

Sigth: Did not Mr. Eston draw the contract, and act as counsel on both sides?

Screath: Did not Mr. Eston and his associates divide these bonds

among themselves?

Eighth: 19d not Mr. Eaton know, when he drew the lease, that the Bracklon Road sever paid its running expenses? and does he not know that the Bric Company has lost #140,000 a year by the bargain, which he was its counses, advised it to make?

Ninfa: Did not Mr. Eaton manage, when engaged as standing counsel for the Bric Eallway Company in 1867, at a salary of #8,000, to draw #30,000 for his services in that capacity?

Please, Mr. Editor, urge Mr. Eaton to answer these questions; and

when he does, then write an article closing with the last sentence of your editorial to-day: "Above all, shall the Penitentiary at last re ceive its own !" If Mr. Eaton does not answer these questions, I shall continue to publish them from time to time; and of course the public will take his allence to be a confession of guilt. Meantime, I shall proeeed with the suit as rapidly as possible, to compel him to disgorge his JAMES FIRE, Jr., ill-gotten gains. Yours truly, Controller Erie Railway.

Controller's Office, Erie Rallway Company, New-York, Nov. 25, 1869, G. COLLAMORE & CO.

Continue to make a specialty of the MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co.'s SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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HENRY H. HOLLS GILMAN COLLANDRE. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.-The sons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption this original preparation, and the grateful parties them by recommending it, and acknowledging its wonderful effi-

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Bloomer, will dispose of One Hundred Planos, Millorross, and Onuass of six first-class makers, ar EXTREMENT Low PHILESS, FOR CASH,
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the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

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Advertisements for this week's issue of THE

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., where advertisements for The Tribune will be received up to 72 in the evening.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 4869.

Napoleon's speech to his legislative chambers congratulates the world upon the emancipation of the slaves and serfs, and the justice which England is rendering to Ireland. The enlargement of primary education, the extension of suffrage, the establishment of communal councils and municipal elections, and the improvement of the Councils-General, are among the reforms promised. \_\_\_ Cardinal Cullen has directed another letter against the Orangemen and the Fenians, two of whose imprisoned leaders, Charles Kickham and Capt. Mackay, have been named for Parliament. - Gen. de Rodas denies the report of a Spanish naval rendezvous in New-York. \_\_\_\_ Mr. Burlingame has authorized the statement that his mission will be extended beyond two years, and that its result will make China one of the first powers of the world. \_\_\_\_ The celebrated Giulia Grisi

Numerous collisions have occurred between the whites and blacks in Mississippi, in one of which 13 negroes were killed. - There is great destitution among the negroes in South Carolina, and they have petitioned the Legislature for relief and protection. - The postal regulations between France and the United States will cease on the 1st of January, after which letters, &c., will require to be prepaid. - Propositions are before the South Carolina Legislature to pay the interest on its State debt in coin, urging the recognition of Cuba, and pledging the aid of the State in the case of war with Spain. = The argument in the Susquehanna Railroad case commenced in Rochester yesterday. ---- By the bursting of a boiler at Woburn, Mass., the engineer and two employes were badly scalded. - The Catholic Church at Weymouth, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. The Paymaster of the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard is a defaulter in the sum of \$140,000.

A motion to offer \$1,000 reward for the conviction of any person engaged in the Brooklyn election frauds was voted down by the Board of Aldermen. - A thousand dollar purse was won on the Paterson course by Metairie; fast heat, 1:53. \_\_\_\_ Assistant Alderman Pinckney's reso-

the Public Health Committee, \_\_\_\_ Joseph Scheider is under \$20,000 bail on a charge of smuggling cigars. H. A. Smalley has been acquitted of the charge of making false pay-rolls in Custom-House matters. ==== Gov. Hoffman declines to interfere in the case of Owen Hand, under sentence of death in Brooklyn for murder. The Vanderbilt suit against the Erie Company is in pro ess. - Officer Shelley was nearly killed last night by Democratic roughs, while quelling a disturbance at a political meeting. — Gold, 1221, 1211, 1221. Temperature, 45, 40, 42, 40.

Our readers are reminded that Senator Sumner will deliver his lecture on "Caste", at Steinway Hall next Friday evening. As it will not be given again in New-York the demand for seats will probably be lively.

Senator Fenton, who is now in Paris, is not in good health, and in consequence his return to the United States has been delayed. He intends to leave about the 10th of December. It is to be regretted that he is not to be here at the opening of Congress as he intended.

We trust the Administration will give an attentive ear to the representations now making in Washington in behalf of the claims of our New-York German Republicans to official recognition. We know no case where policy and justice point more clearly in the same direction.

The chief feature in the continuation of the Vanderbilt-Erie examination of witnesses yesterday was the development of a degree of ignorance of his own business on the part of Mr. Daniel Drew quite equal to that lately displayed by his sometime antagonist, Commodore Vanderbilt.

The many friends lof Mr. A. D. Richardson will be glad to learn that the crisis in his case seems to be nearly passed. His physicians thought at two o'clock, this morning, that if he continued equally well through the remainder of the night and this forenoon, the most serious danger would be over. Extracts, letters and dispatches, elsewhere printed, serve to give some idea of the universal sympathy expressed for him in all parts of the country, and of the universal condemnation of the would-be assassin.

The construction of a Southern line of Railgoads from the Atlantic to the Pacific is much nearer its consummation than is generally supposed. We are assured that six distinct companies, created by separate State charters, are now at work, or are about to set to work, on such line from Norfolk, Virginia, to San Diego, California, with intent to make a short job of the construction. They claim that their route is nine hundred miles shorter than that from New-York to San Francisco by the Central route-that its summits are far lower and its grades easier than those of the Central, and that even transient obstruction by snow is scarcely possible on the Southern or Arizona route. We hope their enterprise may be generously aided by grants of lands, and that they will not ask Congress for any subsidy. The United States have neither money nor credit that they can spare from the one pressing object of reducing the principal and interest of their great National Debt.

The "Norfolk and Great Western Railroad" is the most eastern link in this chain, and will run through the southern counties of Virginia in a nearly straight line to Bristol, Tenn.-430 miles. The most western link (from San Diego to the Colorado) is already begun, or soon will be. We shall have more to say of this enterprise hereafter.

# HUMORS OF OUR ELECTION.

We trust that many of our readers were induced to scrutinize the official returns given in our last of the vote cast in our City four in each district for that election. Whoever is familiar with elections and returns must have found those returns exceedingly sug-

Just recur, for one moment, to the return from the VIth Ward, which we have unanswerably proved, by its annual bills of mortality. to have less population now than it had thirteen years ago, when its total poll was under 4,000. Now, it is made to "give down" as follows:

Section Dista.	1869.		Registered.	1869. 1868	
	SigeL	Netson.	1869.	1869.	1868
I	. 22	17	50	39	36
II	. 26	168	195	194	161
III		333	484	400	544
IV	. 63	188	287	251	372
V	. 15	910	925	925	836
VI	. 42	734	525	786	769
WII	. 51	673	751	724	562
VIII	. 22	167	217	189	251
IX		935	1.014	1.010	556
X		629	776	707	449
XI		984	1,062	1,059	863

Total....536 5,738 6,286 6,274 5,401 -Here would seem to have been 871 more votes polled in '69 than were polled in '68, when every one knows that so heavy a vote never is and never can be polled at the succeeding as at a Presidential Elec-The total vote of the Ward tion. falls but twelve below the 6,286 registered, though the Ist Election District falls off 11 out of 50, the IIId 84 out of 484, and the Xth 69 out of 776. But what of that? The Hd polls 194 out of 195 registered, the IXth 1,010 out of 1,014, the Xth 1,059 out of 1,062; the Vth (Five Points) polls every one of the 925 registered, and the VIth generously atones for all deficiencies by polling seven hundred and seventysix out of a total registration of five hundred and twenty-five! We defy Sheriff O'Brien or Senator Mike Norton to beat that-and every one knows that they are no slouches at the

When the polls closed, we are well assured that no votes had been cast on two hundred of the names registered in the Vth District; but that did n't signify: every name registered was duly credited with a vote in the official return, which stood-Sigel, 15; Nelson, 910!

-So we might go through the Wards, and show the villainy most bare-faced and scandalous, by means of which Homer A. Nelson will be declared reëlected Secretary of State by some 20,000 majority, when he is beaten some thousands by Gen. Sigel except for the gigantic frauds deliberately planned, perpetrated, and paid for, by the masters of Tammany Hall. There must come a reckoning for this stupendous crime.

At the meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association in Cleveland, on the 24th of November, Mrs. Cutler is reported to have "the National Convention to take broad and 'high grounds." Our advice, which is well intentioned, though our fair friends may consider it good for nothing, is that they should be prudently cautious of undue exhilaration at receiving complimentary letters from "Old "Democrats." The lamentable but late discovery made by Miss Susan that the great

sudden converts, especially when they announce themselves as "Old Democrats," who have been fighting all their lives for Slavery, and have become emancipatory in their emotions only upon finding themselves in their political sepulchres.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Yesterday the question of the Bible in the Common Schools came up again in Cincinnati, on an argument of the injunction lately granted against the execution of the order for its exclusion. Meanwhile the subject continues to excite great attention throughout the country, and in other columns this morning we give a fair presentment of the varying phases of public opinion, both as reflected in the editorial colcolumns of other journals and in the stream of letters to THE TRIBUNE now pouring in upon us. Many of these letters dissent from positions which we have ourselves taken, while others sustain those positions on grounds which we would not ourselves assume. We may refer to some of them more at length hereafter. At present we give special attention only to the following:

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There are some of your readers who are n doubt in regard to the question of Bible or no Bible in the Common Schools. Will you please answer some ques-

tions for their enlightenment? 1. Are not those who seem to be opposed to the use of the Bible in the schools really indifferent as to its use or

2. Are they not really seeking to destroy the Common

School system itself? 3. Do they not know that the Bible is dear to the great mass of American parents, and that they will not easily consent to take it from the schools where their children are instructed ! And have not these opposers of the Common Schools taken advantage of this fact, and raised the issue, which they hope will produce such contention as will result in the overthrow of the schools?

4. If we quietly yield this point, and say, "Very well, we will not endanger the schools, you may take away the

Bible," will they not be disappointed in not having gained their real object, and, hence, will they not raise some more serious issue (if indeed there can be any more seri-ous), which will be more successful in producing agitation f

5. Will they not continue to agitate until they have gained the end desired?

6. Will it not be best to meet them at once, and fight it out on this most serious ground, which they have taken, and thus save both the Common Schools and the Bible in them?

No. 55 Grove st., Nov. 26, 1869.

Answer to the foregoing. 1. Mr. Romer assumes that those to whom he

is opposed are essentially knaves and hypocrites. We do not consider this a good beginning for a disputant who proposes to convince and convert his antagonists. Better presume them honest till they are proved other-

2. The above questions would seem to be aimed at the Roman Catholics. Now, we have no evidence that they are guilty of the deception and double-dealing attributed to them above. We know no Catholic who says, "Banish the Bible from the Schools, and we shall be satis-'fied." On the contrary, the Catholic journals in this City unanimously and emphatically declare that they will not be satisfied with the exclusion of the Bible, or of the Protestant version or versions thereof-that this will not even mitigate their hostility to the Common School system. They tell us that they want Catholic children educated by Catholics in Catholic schools; and we presume they say what they mean. -

3. As to "meeting them at once," the first thing to do is to put ourselves on thoroughly tenable, defensible ground. And, in our judgment, here is that ground: "Gentlemen cavil-"ers! if you object to such religious inculca-'tion as is now given, we are willing to waive "it and remit all religious teaching to the fireside, the Sunday School and the church; but Common Schools at some rate we must and will maintain."

# WANTED "FORTY MILLIONS."

Those anxious prophets who see despair in strange problem in the financial columns of money asked for good railroad bonds and mortgages, we estimate that the bankers and brokers of Wall-st. are now asking the country to advance them forty millions of dollars to build railways and improve the country. Forty millions of dollars is a goodly sum of money. It is more than it took to run the Government forty years ago. The war has familiarized us with millions and billions to such a degree that our mathematical conceptions are obtuse, and we do not thoroughly comprehend the vastness of this demand. There are a good many second-rate monarchies that would be glad to be worth forty millions of dollars. The Sultan of Turkey would probably sell his harem and mosques, and retire for the remainder of his days into a muezzin's tower to chant praises to Mohammed for half the sum. And yet, if we lend this forty millions, Wall-st. will probably ask forty times as much next year.

What do these gentlemen want with all this money? Mr. Opdyke requests a goodly sum. He has a noble enterprise in a railway directly through the heart of New-York. A better road was never planned-and, as a feeder to New-York. every bond is good. Mr. Vermilye would like us to help him with his New-York Southern Central. We don't know much about this; but are disposed to believe in any bond that Mr. Vermilye recommends. New-York cannot have too many railroads; and, after we are through with New-York, we naturally turn to the South. Mr. Clews has a road in Alabama, running from Selma, which should be built. In Georgia, we have the Macon and Brunswick -as good as any road in the South, and destined to aid largely in developing Georgia. We should put our bottom dollar into it or into the Atlantic and Gulf, which came along the other day with a balance of earnings showing an increase in one year of 77 per cent. We don't remember any fact since the war that pleased us more. When the Southern Railways increase 77 per cent. in business, it means that we are coming back to the good old days of prosperity and peace.

After the South, we see the West with outstretched hands. Twenty railways, running hither and thither, all wanting to run a little faster-if they can have assistance. Well, gentlemen, we wish you all success! and, if we had forty millions of dollars over and above what we find necessary for our own comfort, you should have all you ask. Money put into railways in States like Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, is like the mustard-seed whose fruit was a hundred-fold. And, even as the birds of Heaven nestled in its branches, so do towns and cities cluster along these great highways, and reaches of prairie and hill, which have lain dormant for centuries, abandoned to the Indian and the wolf, suddenly become instinct with life and grow into States. Who can the Dubuque and Sioux City, to Missouri by

tawny Mongolians come trooping with ax and | Emperor adds, what mankind at large may feel spade, tearing up native virgin soil with ravenous fingers; next week, the locomotive thunders are meeting at Rome for wise and conciliatory its warning to Indian, and buffalo, and antelope; and in a year we have cities, and newspapers, and shoals of men and women who propose to till the earth and worship God, and sanctify these wastes with sweet and happy homes. Is there any nobler work in this busy, working country? No, gentlemen; you are not clamorous, nor exacting. Forty millions! Yes, four hundred millions if we had them to spare, and four hundred millions more.

Our old friends of the Kansas Pacific have been liberally helped, and they seem to be jubilant and earnest. It seems as if it were only yesterday that they asked us to aid them in building from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver City. And now they telegraph us, all the way from Cheyenne, that already they have built fifty-four miles from Cheyenne, southward, toward Denver. Being active men, and not content with small things, they are building in two directions, and expect to have sixty miles, from Sheridan toward Denver, before many weeks are past. They have set their enterprise on fire at both ends, and we shall not be surprised if they set fire to it in the middle. Mr. Dabney, Mr. Jesup, and Mr. Morgan, will apply all the money we give to that imperial tem will be extended, and other smaller measpurpose; and if anybody offers a better security for good Yankee coin-with their six millions of acres, their iron, and coal, and gold-we have not seen it. From the far Pacific, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch come with the pledge that, if we give them two or three millions, they will weld the last link between San Francisco and New-York. Their offering is good and promising, their security the best, and so down the list. Mr. Converse and Mr. Tanner have a capital road running from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, and reaching to Denver. They only want a million and a half, and, if they asked five, they should not be grudged, for they have good lands, and sure business, and offer first-class security. Mr. Shattuck has a splendid enterprise in Iowa, which cannot be too liberally aided; while Mr. Tanner promises to add another railway to Illinois, if we help him. We

trust he will have all the help he wants. -Let our readers remember this: A good railway bond is the best security now open to investors. Let every man who has something ahead contribute to this forty millions. The country will be richer and greater. We shall feel the good results in our days, and add to the heritage we hope to leave to our children.

#### THE GOLD ROOM.

The Gold Exchange has again got itself in working order, after an almost total suspension of business for two months, or since the great | for ventilators? crash of September. The Gold Exchange Bank, through which the daily settlements of the Gold-Room operators are made, resumed operations at the beginning of last week. Some of the largest and most responsible houses in Wall-st. refused to have any dealings with the bank at the time it recommenced its clearing-house business; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, its transactions and clearings have daily increased in magnitude. Not much was done through it on Tuesday or Wednesday; but on Thursday the clearances reached twelve millions, and on Friday twenty millions; and though they were diminished on Saturday, they again swelled up yesterday. These sums of course are trifling enough compared with the figures that indicated the stupendous transactions at the time of the September crashthe dealings on that memorable Friday (Sept. 24) amounting to nearly six hundred millions of dollars. But still they show the resumption of active speculation in gold.

The signs of the renewal of activity in the Gold Room itself (of which these figures are every variation of the gold market, and feel proof) are very noticeable. For two months weeks ago, parallel with the number registered that we are all going to the bad, will find a the dingy room, which has been the locality of so many scenes of excitement and ruin, has been THE TRIBUNE. Calculating the aggregate of deserted. The crowds of frenzied men who formerly shouted round the "fountain," which for sixty days has been desolate and deserted, are beginning to return. Every day for the last few days their numbers have increased; and with every day's growth of the speculative crowd there has appeared the growth of excitement, which has been stimulated to a high point by the rapid and large fluctuations of

the gold premium within the week. At the beginning of last week gold was quoted between 126 and 127, at which price it stood on Monday and Tuesday. But on Wednesday a downward movement began, and it was quoted in the vicinity of 125; on Thursday and Friday it went down another point; on Saturday it was still lower and weaker; and on yesterday it touched 121-22, the lowest quotations that have been made since the upward movement seven years ago.

This recent remarkable fall in the premium on gold-which is practically an improvement in the national credit-is of course owing to the increased financial strength displayed by the Government, the improving exhibits that have lately been made by the Treasury, and the growing value and popularity of our bonds in Europe. The people of the country, and especially its moneyed men, are beginning to realize the importance of the new policy by which the revenues are collected, retrenchment is effected, and the volume of the debt is reduced. A steady continuance of this policy, with the maintenance of peace in our foreign relations, will be the means of carrying us forward in our present course of improvement, and bringing the business of the country back to its legitimate basis.

# THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The French Legislature has opened, and the imperial oracle has uttered words of cheer and warning. Not easy is it to establish liberty, remarks the hero of the coup d'état, and the ex-President of the Republic. Society, lately threatened by its revolutionary ill-temper, has rallied, however, upon its common-sense, and condemned its exaggerated angry spassions. All this has but operated to show the solidity of what His Majesty is wont to call the edifice established by suffrage. Nevertheless, it is imperially imperative that the popular will should be made known. "Order," says the Emperor with dignity, "I will answer for; "help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty. Between those who would change all and those who would grant nothing a glorious course may be pursued." Help him, Messieurs, by all means, to secure liberty. Let us hope, too, that his glorious conservatism will lean to that virtue's side of those who hope to change all, rather than to those who would keep the emread "a letter from an Old Democrat urging grow prosperous from their traffic. Long pire in a condition of imposing ruin and suspended failure. What else the Emperor says is in compli-

ment to liberty, science, and progress. A man of brains, though he wear a crown, could not estimate the good that has been done to Illinois fail to respect the formidable advance of hu-City by the Chicago and Alton, to Iowa by man affairs comprehended in the facts that America has abolished Slavery, that Russia has the Missouri Pacific ? To-day, the surveyor trails | freed her serfs, and that England, in her own George Francis is a charlatan and a mounte- along with his glass and measuring-chain; way and time, is rendering tardy, though we tations respecting the offal stealing have been referred to | bank should inspire a wholesome distrust of | to-morrow a company of brawny Gelts or | fear circumlocutory, justice to Ireland. The | to | card.

comfort in hoping or believing, that the Bishops purposes. He recognizes, morever, the great value to the world of the Pacific Railroad, the Mount Cenis Tunnel, and the Suez Canal. From this passage of his speech we have but one point to single out for comment. In declaring that the New World has abolished Slavery, the Emperor apparently has forgotten that Spain has not. But we take to ourselves all the compliment which His Majesty means to pay to the Republican progress which has survived the intervention in Mexico, and which has sent out our peaceful Mr. Seward to visit the places sacred to the misfortunes of Maximilian. Spain may take warning by His Majesty's flattery, and render homage to Emancipation and the steamengine by letting Cuba go.

The rest of the Emperor's speech is of signal value and meaning. It is in fact a grant of many of the demands made by France, and a realization in good part of the programme of Prince Napoleon's speech. Municipal elections, communal councils, new prerogatives to the Councils-General, and wider suffrage, are to be allowed. Primary education will be developed, justice will be made cheaper, the war tax will not be so burdensome, the savings bank sysures are promised. But the Opposition has properly complained that the Emperor has not approached the root of all evil in political France. He has not promised, so far as we can see, the reform of the circumscriptions; he has not made his satraps amenable to the civil courts; he has not made his prefectures less odious. We might speak of further evils; but France will, we doubt not, be disposed to accept half a loaf as better than no bread, pending a further change in the health of the Emperor and the temper of the Empire.

We are extremely glad that the Board of music is generally pensive and rather monotonous, and the melodies, though abundant, are somewhat vague. Controllers in Philadelphia have determined to raise the salaries of school teachers; but one of the reasons assigned in the report of the committee-that "teachers are required to spend 'six hours per day in an injurious atmosphere" -strikes us as rather melancholy. Is the increase of salary intended benevolently to render it easier for the teacher to discharge doctors' bills ? That would be only just; but it would follow, as a logical necessity, that the public should also defray all the medical expenses of pupils poisoned or thrown into an asphyxy, or committed to the tender mercies of typhoid, by a confinement of "six "hours per day in an injurious atmosphere." As the Philadelphia Controllers are in a liberal mood, why not make a moderate appropriation

Chicago is moving in the matter of Corporal Punishment in the Public Schools. A meeting, which, we are sorry to say, was a small one, was held in that city last week to consider the subject. It listened to the recital of various instances of cruelty in the schools; and it was asserted that a majority of the people of Chicago were opposed to the use of the rod in education. We are sorry to notice that one teacher attended the meeting, and attempted to throw cold water upon the proceedings. Teachers should understand, once for all, that the schools belong to the people, and that flogging must be given up whenever the people demand its disuse. If children cannot be better governed by love than terror, all this discussion about the Bible in schools seems utterly gratuitous, for in such case the Bible is stuffed with ridiculous errors, and is good for nothing.

Every human being likes to receive remittances of money by mail. It follows that every postmaster who steals money from letters while they are in his official custody may be considered as the deep and deadly enemy of perished in the ghastly shock and miserable glory of war. the human race; and his name should be largely and infamously advertised as one who has made many hearts sick through hope deferred. We therefore announce with a sort of grim satisfaction that Cyrus McGowan, P. M., at Knoxville, Ill., has been caught purloining the choice contents of letters, the case against him being a clear one. It is possible that this Mr. Mc-Gowan may have some of our money. In such ease, he will have a double weight upon his conscience; he has not only stolen our cash, but he has, perhaps, deprived a fellow creature of his WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We think it a great mistake for the Directors of the Illinois State Insane Asylum to determine upon the exclusion of all visitors from that institution. While it is very doubtful whether the sight of strange faces and the conversation of relatives and friends exercise any bad influence over the insane, the practical conversion of asylums into prisons, of which the public from direct observation is to know nothing, will only increase the prejudice against mad-houses and keep out of them a great many patients whose liberty may be dangerous and who might be restored to reason if properly treated. At the present juncture, while exercising a reasonable degree of prudence in the admission of visitors, the managers of these asylums cannot afford to shut them out altogether.

Since the hens laid eggs upon which was mystically etched the year of the approximating millennium, there has been no "miracle" so astounding as the one which has just occurred in Kentucky. The coffin of a negro child was deposited by the side of the grave, but so heavy did it suddenly become, that into the grave nobody could lift it. It was opened, and the child not only found to be alive, but upon the bottom of one of its feet was observed the astounding inscription: "There has been no preacher in Heaven for eleven hundred years"-which will be discouraging to extant preachers who fondly suppose that they are pointing to brighter worlds and leading the way. The comfortable resource for them is not to believe one word of the story. We don't.

Boston has met with a misfortune. The Journal of that city informs us that "one of the largest tax-payers of the city has fannounced his intention of taking up his residence at his country seat hereafter. He carries away two millions of taxable personal property." The Largest Tax-Payer will probably find that the Assessors in the rural districts have sharp eyes and long noses, and know a gentleman with large personal property when they see him. Of course, however, the taxes of the L. T. P. will be considerably diminished; and he will, therefore, be better able to make exceedingly handsome that bequest to Harvard University which we know he must already have upon his mind.

The gentleman who advertises in this paper for a parimer with capital to invest in cotton-planting seen to us the right sort of man for the business which he proposes to undertake. We call attention

#### MUSIC.

THE RUSSIAN SINGERS. The entertainment offered last night at Steinway Hall by Mr. Dmitri A. Slaviansky's Russian troupe of vocalists was so entirely unique in its character, that we are surprised it was not attended by a larger audience. The number of listeners was respectable-perhaps comething more than that-but not overpowering. The Slavonic singers are seventeen in number-twelve men, four women, and one boy. They appear in gorgeous costumes—the sterner sex flerce with black velvet and scarles cloth and truculent little caps, and with sashes and topboots: the women robed in stiff flowered brocades, and wearing tlaras and vails. Their strange appearance alone goes a great way in winning them atter the peculiarities of their mode of singing, rather than any special culture of the singers or remarkable beauty in the composition, do the rest. Their favorite style of song is a solo or quartet, in which the accompaniment, instead of being played on a piano or other instrument, s given in mezzo voce by the chorus. The effect is indescribably charming, especially when the harmony is somewhat elaborate, as it often is, and the accompaniment free and ornate. A beautiful specimen of this style of song was Fogel's 'Olga Waltz," given by the male chorus, without piano. Less peculiar, but even more admirable, was some of the ecclesiastical music. A "Russian Church Prayer," by Bortniansky, was the best example. It is a beautiful composition, and was sung by the full chorus with great delicacy and feeling. The solo songs, by Mr. Slaviansky and Miss Nadejda Lewitzkaja, were not specially interesting, except Mr. Slaviansky's sailor song-his own composition. Several of the troupe have fine voices. Mr. Slaviansky has a tenor, of light and agreeable quality.

#### The harmonies, however, are rich and well treated. ITALIAN OPERA.

but there is a tendency to over-refinement in his style.

Miss Lewitzkaja has a noble contralto, which she uses in

rather a rude and rustic manner, singing too much from

the head, after the style of country choirs; and the same

fault, we may remark, is characteristic of the whole com-

pany. There is an excellent baritone, Mr. Livanovsky,

who was only heard occasionally through the surging of

the chorus, and a basso profundo, Mr. Rudsinsky, whose

rich voice rolled in almost incredible power and fullness

far down below the ordinary register of the deepest hu-

man organ. The company have been trained to sing in

perfect time and tune; their shading is extremely fine,

and though they sang so much without support, we could

not perceive that they fell at all below the pitch, ex-

cept in one male chorus, given in reply to an encore,

when they were all a little flat. The character of the

"William Tell" was given very brilliantly last night, Signor Lefranc being in excellent voice and the house crowded. To-morrow it is to be represented once more, and then we are assured that it will posttively be withdrawn-more's the pity. "Lucrezia Borgia" is announced for Friday, with Madame Briel in the title role, and Miss Jenny Landsmann will then make her debut on our lyric stage as Maffio Orsins. Next week an entirely new opera is to be produced-Ferrari's Pipoli, with Miss Kellogg and Ronconi in the principal characters. MUSICAL NOTES.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Carlotta Patti troupe is making a triumphal tour westward, and from Buffalo, where we last
heard of it, is proceeding, by way of Toronto, Detroit and
Toledo, to Chicago, where it is to open on the 7th of December. After a week in Chicago Miss Patti will go, if
she survives, to Milwaukee, Cinchinati and St. Louis. Her
company now consists of Hermanns, Squiros, the English
tenor, Ritter and Prume, with Strakosch, of course, for
manager.

### THE DRAMA.

novelties last night, and promptly, as evening set in, it

began to rain. Pluvius has a way of making himself ob-

noxious, on those occasions; but he did not succeed in

lessening Mr. Hackett's audience, or in dampening their

MR. HACKETT AT BOOTH'S THEATER. Several of the theatrical managers announced

enthusiasm. The reappearance of the veteran actor was the most important dramatic event of the evening, and we are glad to say that Mr. Hackett was greeted with emphatic applause by a large company of persons. It is needless to mention that he appeared as Falstaff. A good many years have passed since this accomplished comedian took any shape but that. The play sometimes varies, Last night it was the first part of "Henry the Fourth." Shakespeare's imagination, it seems trite to say, took a complete hold upon every historic period which his genius has illustrated. His "Henry the Fourth," like all his historical dramas, makes a distant age live again, and peoples it with characters of flesh and blood. How meager the materials are upon which he built this noble edifice-historical fact illuminated by the radiant light of poetry-is known to every student. Even in our day a couple of pages in Humo serve to tell the historical reader the whole story of the famous battle of Shrewsbury, in which Shakespeare, as every one knows, followed clumsy drama, "The Famous Victories of Henry V," with such hints as he could derive from the Chronicles of Holinshed-together but a bold, imperfect outline, to which, however, he supplied all the missing parts, and all needful vitality, so as to give " his form and pressure's to "the very age and body of the time." Falstaff, and all that relates to the fat knight, are his creations, to throw the warm atmosphere of every-day life around the cold 'acts of history. We hear the grave voices of King Henry and his nobles, as they sit at council; but we also hear the deep laughter of Falstaff and his followers, as they guzzle Dame Quickly's sack, in the Boar's Head Tavern. This happiness of art-which depicts reality, with all the warmth, color, local attributes, and vital spirit belonging to it-is something that the lover of Shakespeare can never cease to admire. Mr. Booth has always exhibited the quickest and most affectionate sympathy with it, in his productions of Shakespearean plays. Everything was done, last night, that could be done, in the way of scenie accessories, to do it justice, in this revival of Henry the Fourth." The places represented seemed real. The furniture and costumes were correct, even to the unusual property of accurate armor. And there was sufficient general merit in the miscellaneous portion of the acting-the portion, that is, which does not put itself forward for conspicuous remark-to give the performance life, spirit, and the glow of interest. Attention chiefly centered upon Mr. Hackett's representation of Fulstaff. It is late in the day to commend a piece of acting which has won critical encomium and popular ap. plause on both sides of the Atlantic, and one whichwhatever its merits and defects-has taken a fixed post tion in theatrical history. At the sincerity of the art that it displays, however, an earnest expres sion of pleasure may not be amiss. Mr. Hackett has worked upon this portraiture with the zealous fidelity, the thoughtful study, and the unremitting care which only arise from 5the deep heart and the absorbed [mind, "subdued to what it works in." Artists grow in this way, and in no other: and such an example is one of the really bright, cheering, elevating influences of the stage. It is not seen often, and when it is, it ought to be recognized. Mr. Hackett's personation indicated some physical feebleness-not unnatural in a man of his years, who has labored so much and so long But it was all alive with the rich humor of the knight, and as strong as ever in intellect. Falstaff has a fine mind overlapt with sensuality and degraded upon little matters; and that mental power Mr. Hackett apprehends. He indicates also, with surprising humor and glittering keenness of satire, Falstaff's thorough knowledge of the world and fine apprehension of character. He shows, too-and this is best of all-that ac understands Falstaff as not devoid of heart. The wicked old rogue could love his friends, and, after a certain fashion, had tenderness. Of minute merits the picture had an abundance. The factal

expression, when the knight comes into the inn-parlor and looks askance at the Prince, and utters his "plague on the cowards," is, to the fullest degree, eloquent-and it denotes a fundamental excellence in Mr. Hackett's acting, that, namely, of identification. His face interprets his mind before he speaks a word, and the sym pathy of his spectator goes with him, hand in hand. He was very often and heartily applauded. The audience was moved, also, to emphatic demonstrations of applause, by the Hotspur of Mr. Waller-an actor who brings to his art the most thorough by conscientious de votion, ripe experience, and trained ability. He presented, in Hotspur, the strong, flery, manly, impetuous soldier, with much boldness of imagination and very vigorous freedom of method. The part is one that calls for uncommon physical force, and the actor must exercise a nice discretion, who would avoid tameness on the one hand, and tuscult on the other. Mr. Peters appeared as Francis, Miss Morant as Dame Quickly, and Mrs. Win ter as Lady Percy. In certain of the minor per formances the customary silliness of imitation marred the playing. Poins appeared as a frivolous youth, whereas he is a man in middle life. But we will not now pause upon defects. The reappearance of Mr. Hackett is a subject for pleasant thought and speech, which shall not be embittered with remarks upon those blemistics inseperable from all things dramatic. May it be long ete the veteran's Futstaff passes from the scene of his many triumphs—ere the time comes to che Prince Henry's tender words—"We could have better spaced a better man."